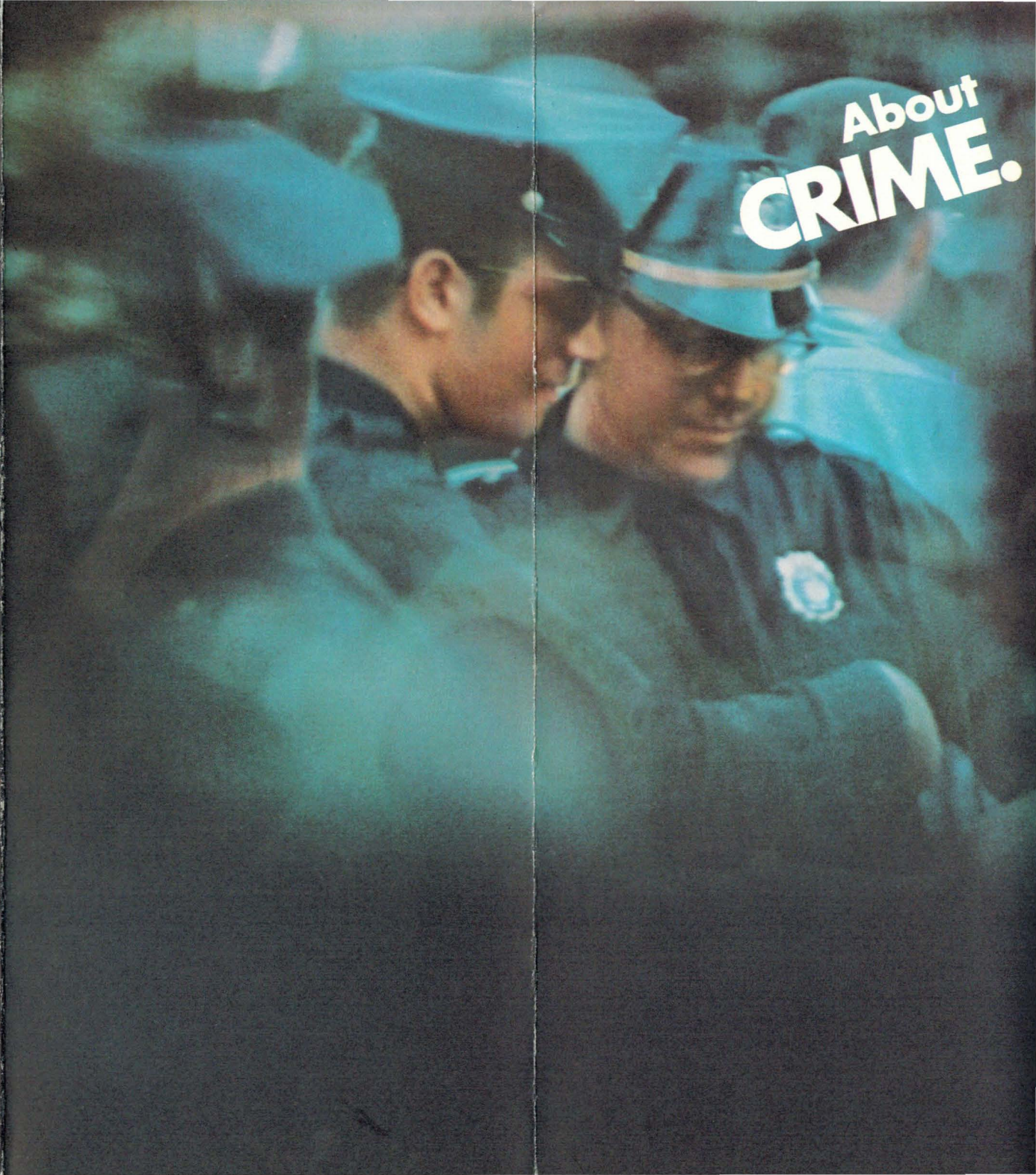


**President Nixon.  
Now more than ever.**



About  
**CRIME.**



# Crime.

## PUTTING MONEY WHERE IT MATTERS AGAINST CRIME.

The enforcement of criminal law is mainly a State and local effort, so President Nixon has increased Federal financial assistance to State and local authorities by more than 200% during his first three years—and this year has proposed a further increase of \$800 million, bringing the total to \$2.3 billion.

### Tackling crime —with legislation.

In various ways, legislation has provided the tools with which to tackle crime. Some examples:

*The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970*, which improved the organization and management of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)—the main vehicle for disbursing funds to State and local authorities.

*The Organized Crime Control Act of 1970*, which has helped the Federal Government battle crime by improving the process for gathering evidence . . . limiting challenges to wiretap evidence . . . extending Federal jurisdiction over major gambling operations (which is organized crime's major revenue source) . . . authorizing anti-trust action against commercial operations corrupted by racketeers, and providing longer sentences for some offenders.

*The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970*, which consolidated and revised Federal drug laws, expanding drug treatment and enforcement programs—all done with an awareness that cutting the use of drugs means cutting the rate of crime.

### Expanding curbs on crime.

The Justice Department has set up *special strike forces* in 17 cities against organized

crime—and there's been a rapid increase in indictments as a result.

State and local police officers have been trained by Federal officials. By 1973, the number of such officers will be one-third higher than in 1969 . . . the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will have trained over 85,000 police officers . . . and some 2,000 officers will have graduated from the expanded FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

### Reducing crime via reform and rehabilitation.

The task of reforming the Federal prison and correction system—enabling it to return crime-cured instead of crime-repeating individuals to society—has taken the following paths:

A 10-year plan to improve the Federal Prison System, providing more effective educational and vocational services to inmates.

A requirement in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 that a fixed portion of LEAA grants be earmarked for strengthening State and local correctional programs.

A doubling of Federal outlays for correctional activities at both the Federal and local levels.

### The results so far.

As a direct result of the President's forceful—yet balanced—policies, the following facts can be cited:

The rate of increase of major crimes was cut to only 1% in the first quarter of 1972—a 10-year low.

An overall decrease in crime during the same period was reported by 80 major cities. (In Washington, D.C., serious crime fell 30% over last year alone.)

In 1971, the special strike force units scored significant victories by bringing nearly 600 Federal indictments and naming over 2,500 criminal suspects—including many major criminal leaders. This is more than 2½ times the number of indictments obtained during the year before the President took office.

There is no doubt that the country has come a long way since President Nixon assumed office. We have made a remarkable turn-around in our cities, even as the war against crime proceeds full steam ahead . . . and the President is more determined than ever that crime waves must not be the wave of America's future. In short, crime will get no reprieve from any Nixon Administration.

